

DECEMBER 1962

**INTERNATIONAL REVIEW**  
**OF THE**  
**RED CROSS**

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# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

SECOND YEAR — No. 21

DECEMBER 1962

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## FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

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## SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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### SPANISH

E. Bark : Hoy, como ayer, no hay tiempo para perder. — Reconocimiento de la Cruz Roja de Alta Volta (Circular Núm. 438). — Reconocimiento de la Cruz Roja de Sierra Leona (Circular Núm. 439). — El Comité Interanacional de la Cruz Roja y la cuestión de Cuba. — Indice de sumarios, vol. XIV (1962).

### GERMAN

Anerkennung des Roten Kreuzes von Ober Volta (438. Rundschreiben). — Anerkennung des Roten Kreuzes von Sierra Leone (429. Rundschreiben). — Das Internationale Komitee vom Roten Kreuz und die Kubafrage. — Henry Dunant, von Willy Heudtlass (J.-G. Lossier). — Inhaltsverzeichnis, Band XIII (1962).

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## Henry Dunant, M<sup>me</sup> de Gasparin and “A Memory of Solferino”

The Centenary of Solferino brought to light a number of historical and private documents which had for ages lain forgotten in disused files.

Numerous National Red Cross Societies drew on this source to give a particularly authentic aspect to their reviews and publications and to the various celebrations which coincided with the commemoration of the Centenary. The *International Review*, either in the form of commentaries and articles or by illustrations, has also shown its readers a number of documents which seemed to it to hold some interest.

Today, with the Centenary of the Red Cross in the offing, we are reproducing some letters that M<sup>me</sup> de Gasparin sent to Henry Dunant during 1859 and 1862.<sup>1</sup> But before doing so, we should perhaps give a brief description of Valérie de Gasparin.

Born in Geneva in 1813, into a family of well known professors and philanthropists, that of the Boissiers, she married Agénor de Gasparin, of French descent but who had been established in Lausanne for some years. Outstanding amongst her compatriots in Vaud and Geneva, and endowed with an intense faith and a remarkable soundness of judgment, M<sup>me</sup> de Gasparin made her own the social preoccupations which animated the minds of her time. Amongst other things, she was the founder, together with her husband, of the lay School of Nursing of Lausanne, better known as “La Source” which, since its foundation, has trained nearly three thousand nurses. With her generous nature and moral

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<sup>1</sup> These documents can be found in the Bibliothèque publique et universitaire of Geneva.

and spiritual qualities, it was inevitable that M<sup>me</sup> de Gasparin would feel for the ideal advocated by Henry Dunant ; in fact, she was an active presence when the idea of the Red Cross took its first steps towards reality. We therefore think it will be of interest to reproduce some of her letters to Henry Dunant. The latter had not hesitated to write to her when following his shattering experience at Solferino, he was seeking the support of his compatriots for the relief action which he wanted to realize at any price, to alleviate the immense suffering which he had witnessed.

M<sup>me</sup> de Gasparin's letters to Henry Dunant reveal uncommon qualities of heart and mind and we are pleased to be able to give some idea of these to our readers.

Here are the principal passages of her reply to Henry Dunant's first letter in which he asks for help.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Translated from the original French text which reads as follows :

" Avant tout Monsieur, je vous serre la main, vous êtes un courageux, un brave jeune homme, Dieu vous bénira. Il vous gardera.

Voici ce que je viens de faire, à peine votre lettre reçue. Je l'ai extraite, en supprimant des détails trop poignants qu'on n'aurait pas laissé passer en France ; et avec quelques mots de moi, j'ai envoyé un extrait à l'*Illustration*, pour la France, et au *Journal de Genève* pour la Suisse. Et maintenant que le Seigneur en fasse ce qu'Il jugera bon. Il me répugnait extrêmement de reprendre l'initiative pour une nouvelle souscription ; mais en face de telles misères, périssent les convenances personnelles ; il n'y a plus rien à écouter que ce cri de douleur, plus rien à faire que d'y répondre.

L'*Illustration* voudra-t-elle insérer cet appel ? A Genève nous tendra-t-on la main ? Dieu le sait, Dieu fera tout pour le mieux.

En attendant, hâtez-vous de former ce comité à Brescia ou à Castiglione, ou ailleurs à qui l'*Illustration* puisse envoyer les dons en argent et en nature, si l'affaire prend en France.

Dès que cela sera fait, et il y faut la plus grande promptitude, donnez-moi les adresses que je transmettrai immédiatement à M. Paulin, directeur de l'*Illustration*.

Pour Genève, mêmes indications. Dites-moi à qui il faut envoyer l'argent les caisses de cigares, de chemises, etc., si nous en avons et de suite, je transmettrai ces noms à M. Ader (Adert) du *Journal de Genève*.

Ecrivez-moi lequel vous préférez des dons en nature ou des dons en argent ?

S'il vous faut des bandes, des chemises ?

Si l'on peut vous envoyer des cigares et du tabac, et comment ce tabac doit être, en feuilles ou en poudre ?

Je ne vous ai pas nommé, — vous êtes un *compatriote*, il le fallait pour Genève ; mais pas une syllabe de plus.

Il y a longtemps que nous prions ardemment pour les mourants et les blessés...

... Recevez nos meilleurs sentiments de mon mari et de moi. Bien à la hâte.

Ctesse de Gasparin

ce 4 juillet (je n'ai reçu votre lettre que ce matin)

Valleyres près Orbe, canton de Vaud, Suisse.

*Before anything else I congratulate you ; you are a courageous and brave young man. The Lord will look after you.*

*I have just received your letter and this is what I have done. I have copied it, leaving out some of the more shocking details which would not have been allowed in France, and with a few words of my own, I sent a copy to Illustration, for France, and to the Journal de Genève, for Switzerland. Now I leave it in the hands of God. I loathed taking the initiative for a new subscription ; but personal conveniences counted for nothing in the face of such miseries ; this cry of grief transcends all else and one can only respond to it.*

*Will the Illustration publish this appeal ? Will they help us in Geneva ? Heaven knows, but I am sure everything will be for the best.*

*Whilst waiting, hurry up and form a committee at Brescia or at Castiglione, or somewhere else to which Illustration can send gifts of money or in kind, if the idea catches on in France.*

*As soon as this is done, and it must be as quickly as possible, give me the addresses and I will send them immediately to Mr. Paulin, editor of Illustration.*

*For Geneva, the same information. Tell me to whom money, boxes of cigars, shirts, etc., should be sent, if we have any and then I will forward these names to Mr. Ader (Adert) of the Journal de Genève.*

*Write and tell me whether you prefer gifts in kind or gifts of money ?*

*Do you need bandages or shirts ?*

*Can we send you cigars and tobacco and should the tobacco be in leaf or powder form ?*

*I have not given your name,—you are a compatriot, this was necessary for Geneva ; but I have not said anything else.*

*For a long time we have been praying most earnestly for the dying and the wounded . . .*

*. . . Best wishes from my husband and from myself. In haste,*

*Yours sincerely,*

*Ctesse de Gasparin*

*July 4 (I only received your letter this morning)*

*Valleyres près Orbe, canton de Vaud, Suisse.*

The second letter gives an idea of the important part which M<sup>me</sup> de Gasparin played in the organisation of relief supplies to battle areas.<sup>1</sup>

July 8, 1859.

*I have received your second letter. Here is one result.—My letter to Mr. Adert<sup>2</sup> reached him just when Mr. Adrien Naville, on behalf of the committee hurriedly formed to send 4 young people to evangelize the wounded in the hospitals, had asked him to announce a subscription on behalf of this work.*

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<sup>1</sup> Je reçois, Monsieur, votre seconde lettre. Voici un premier résultat. Ma lettre à M. Adert (directeur du *Journal de Genève*) lui est arrivée au moment où M. Adrien Naville, au nom d'un comité formé à la hâte pour envoyer quatre jeunes gens évangéliser les blessés dans des hôpitaux, venait lui demander d'annoncer une souscription en faveur de cette œuvre.

M. Adert a montré ma lettre. Alors M. Naville de m'écrire pour me demander la fusion de nos pensées et de nos efforts. J'y ai consenti de grand cœur, en insistant seulement sur un point très important selon nous.

1) ne pas faire de l'officiel, ne pas aller s'échouer dans les grands hôpitaux des grandes villes où l'on aurait peur de nous, mais courir aux avant-postes, là où vous êtes, là où tout homme de charité, d'énergie et de bon secours, aura les quatre pieds blancs.

2) ajouter en abondance les dons en nature, matériels aux consolations spirituelles.

3) se mettre en rapport direct avec vous.

4) vous rembourser les mille francs avancés.

J'espère qu'on tiendra compte de ces prières.

Si comme je le pense vous êtes d'accord avec nous, si vous pensez que la place de nos jeunes gens est aux avant-postes, là où sont les plus impérieux besoins, écrivez-le fortement à M. Adrien Naville.

Et veuillez me dire aussi à qui je devrai adresser des dons en nature si l'on m'en remet, dans quelle voie les faire aller, — que vaudrait-il le mieux envoyer ! — Je m'en réfère du reste à la première réponse adressée *poste restante* à Milan. Si vous le pouvez faites-la venir et répondez-moi à votre tour.

Je vous assure que le cœur me brûle ; je vis beaucoup plus là-bas qu'ici ; et pourtant ici, Dieu nous a donné, dans ce moment surtout, des devoirs de premier ordre. Au moins nos prières, nos plumes, nos efforts sont avec vous.

Je joins ici une instruction manuscrite du docteur Monod contre le choléra. Il me semble que cela doit s'adapter à la dissenterie (sic), montrez-la si vous voulez à un médecin — mais je la crois excellente. Vous me la rendrez une fois.

Adieu, Monsieur, que toutes les bénédictions du Seigneur reposent sur vous.

Ctesse de Gasparin  
ce 8 juillet Valleyres près Orbe, canton de Vaud, Suisse

<sup>2</sup> Editor of the *Journal de Genève*.

*Mr. Adert showed my letter. Then Mr. Naville wrote to me requesting the fusion of our thoughts and efforts. I have gladly consented to this, insisting only on one very important point as far as we are concerned.*

*1) they must not make it official or go and wreck the project in the main hospitals of large towns where they would be frightened of us, but they must go straight to the out-posts where you are, where any man of charity, energy and goodwill, will have complete freedom of action.*

*2) to spiritual consolation must be added an abundant supply of goods in kind, of material gifts.*

*3) they must get in direct touch with you.*

*4) they must reimburse you with the thousand francs advanced.*

*I hope these wishes will be taken into account.*

*If, as I think, you agree with us and consider that the place for our young people is in the out-posts, where the needs are greatest, write so strongly to Mr. Adrien Naville.*

*And please tell me to whom I should send gifts in kind if I receive any, and how I should dispatch them,—what would be the best thing to send you!—for the rest I refer to my first reply addressed poste restante at Milan. If you can do so, have it forwarded and reply to me in your turn.*

*I can assure you that my heart aches and that in spirit I am in Italy; however, here at this moment, God has given us duties of outstanding importance, but at least our prayers, our pens and our efforts are with you.*

*I am enclosing written instructions of doctor Monod against cholera. It seems to me that this would be useful for dysentery as well, show it to a doctor if you wish—but I think it excellent. Let me have it back in due course.*

*God be with you.*

*Yours sincerely,*

*Ctesse de Gasparin*

*July 8, Valleyres près Orbe, canton de Vaud, Suisse.*

However, a slight quarrel darkened relations between the two correspondents for a few days ; this was due to Henry Dunant's great sensitiveness ; he was not pleased at the publication of his first letter in the *Journal de Genève*, since, he said, it had been written " entirely from a Christian point of view in a moment of complete abnegation of self ". Dunant feared that people might think he had asked for it to be inserted, which was, in fact, true. We do not know what the reply was, but one imagines that it was such as to put Dunant in a better mood, because five days later, he asked her forgiveness : " My only excuse perhaps is the nervous shock which I have suffered, which made me forget even what I had written to you and which finally left me in a state of uneasiness and agitation from which I have more or less recovered."

The fine letter which we now reproduce is the reply to Henry Dunant.<sup>1</sup> We consider that it reveals its author's generosity and sense of humanity in a striking manner :

Sir,

*There is no need to tell you that all is entirely forgotten. I was waiting impatiently to be able to do so, although there was something of the quality of a nightmare about it. It has weighed heavily upon me, it has weighed heavily upon you ; between Christians that cannot last. So, I repeat, that page is torn from my memory and there remains only the knowledge of your devotion and the confidence which you have had in my husband and in me.*

*May God bless the pious men who are making this work their own.*

*With most cordial wishes, I remain,*

*Yours sincerely,*

*(s) Comtesse de Gasparin  
Valleyres, July 21, 1859.*

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<sup>1</sup> Monsieur,

Je n'ai pas de peine à vous dire que tout est *entièrement oublié*. J'attendais impatientement de pouvoir le faire, bien certaine qu'il y avait là quelque chose comme un cauchemar. Il a pesé lourdement sur mon cœur, il a pesé sur le vôtre ; entre chrétiens, cela ne peut durer. Enfin, je le répète, cette page est déchirée de mes souvenirs et *il ne me reste que la pensée de votre dévouement et de la confiance que vous avez eue en mon mari et en moi.*

Dieu veuille maintenant bénir les hommes pieux qui s'appliquent à cette œuvre.

Adieu Monsieur, croyez à mes sentiments bien fraternels et recevez l'assurance de ma cordiale estime.

*(s.) Comtesse de Gasparin  
Valleyres, ce 21 juillet 1859.*

Finally, we come to the last letter, dated 1862, which we give below.<sup>1</sup> M<sup>me</sup> de Gasparin wrote it after reading a *Memory of Solferino* ; we consider this letter as further evidence of this union in the same faith and the same spirit, a union which enabled these two people, despite differences of character and temperament to join together in a common aim : the relief of suffering from wherever it may come and whoever may be its victim.

Readers will see that M<sup>me</sup> de Gasparin not only became interested in the practical work of relief undertaken by Dunant in 1859, but was also one of the first and most enthusiastic readers of the book which Dunant wrote three years later. An article in the *International Review*, last month, recalled the circumstances and conditions leading to the appearance, one hundred years ago, of the first edition of *A Memory of Solferino*, which was widely distributed and was of outstanding importance for humanity.

*I am extremely grateful to you for sending me your book. It arrived in the morning and I had finished it before evening. It is quite remarkable. The vivid thought, and the feeling at once so simple and so true, create a burning picture of this monument of grief which you have witnessed. It frequently brings tears to the eyes, and the heart remains heavy, but there are rays of sunlight ; this devotion which God creates everywhere in moments of need, shines forth serenely in the darkest passages of the book. Thank you once again, and believe me when I tell you that you have two truly sympathetic readers in this house.*

*Yours sincerely,*

*(s) Comtesse de Gasparin  
Le Rivage, December 13, 1862.*

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<sup>1</sup> Je suis bien reconnaissante, Monsieur, de votre bel envoi. Reçu ce matin, j'avais dévoré votre livre avant le soir. Il est extrêmement remarquable. La pensée, vivante, et le sentiment si simple et si vrai, créent leur forme qui sort toute brûlante de cette fournaise de douleurs où vous avez passé. Bien souvent les larmes jaillissent des yeux, et le cœur reste constamment serré, mais il y a de beaux rayons de soleil ; ce dévouement que Dieu crée partout au moment du besoin resplendit, et vient éclairer d'une sereine lumière les pages les plus sombres du livre. Merci encore, Monsieur, et croyez que vous avez dans notre maison des lecteurs vraiment sympathiques.

Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

*(s.) Comtesse de Gasparin  
Le Rivage, ce 13 décembre 1862.*

A hundred years ago, in November 1862, the Fick edition of *A Memory of Solferino* appeared in Geneva. It is worth recalling not only the publication of a book which was to shake the conscience of the 19th Century, but also to give an example of the immediate echo it awakened in so many minds. One of these was M<sup>me</sup> de Gasparin, about whom the celebrated French critic Sainte-Beuve wrote, having met her in Lausanne : " I know her warmth of heart, her vivid qualities, her eloquence. Her heart overflows."<sup>1</sup> A book such as Dunant's could not but draw her to the author and attract her sympathy towards the work which was to become the Red Cross.

For the rest, Henry Dunant must have retained a lasting and grateful memory of her, since nearly fifty years after the events which we have just related, he wrote in his will, in July 1910, three months before his death : " I leave to " La Source ", founded by Monsieur and Madame de Gasparin, the sum of two hundred francs ". This gesture was no doubt intended to show that Dunant remembered the confidence which Madame de Gasparin had shown in him from the beginning, and he wished to honour the work to which she had given her name.

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<sup>1</sup> Letter to Miss Adèle Couriard.

## Still no time to kill

*We have great pleasure in publishing this article by Miss Evelyn Bark who occupies an important position in the British Red Cross. She has not only undertaken a considerable amount of humanitarian activity in a practical sense, but she has also written a most interesting book which appeared two years ago, entitled No time to kill*<sup>1</sup>.

*Members of the Red Cross certainly have occasion at times during their day-to-day work to live through moving moments filled with rich human experience. Mostly, however, they do not describe these in either books or articles, being content to keep them locked up within themselves as comfort and support for the dark days, when the very circumstances cast doubt on man's worth and greatness.*

*Miss Bark for her part has described the best of her memories and thus her book is a lesson in hope. In a series of rapid pictures she recalls her service to the Red Cross in various countries.*

*We therefore thought it to be of interest, and with her permission, to include, after the article, certain short extracts of her book, thanks to which our readers will be able to become better acquainted with an author who demonstrates in her writing the continuity and practical presence of the Red Cross ideal in the world today. (Editor's Note.)*

When the second World War broke out I was the humble possessor of one First Aid certificate, and had little knowledge of the Red Cross outside the London area.

It was several months later—when I sat for a preliminary examination on Red Cross administration—that I gathered there

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<sup>1</sup> Robert Hale Limited, 63 Brompton Road, S.W.7, London, 1960.

was something called the "International Committee". At that time, however, my major occupation was keeping on the right side of a formidable matron, in whose hospital I was learning the hard way to nurse the sick and wounded, so that my paper on the Geneva Committee, which is composed of a maximum of 25 Swiss citizens, was far from adequate.

Shortly after that I joined the staff of Clarence House, where the British Red Cross had its Foreign Relations Department. Outside, the grounds were being used for an exhibition to show the public how the Red Cross looked after prisoners-of-war. The layout was an exact copy of a German prison camp, complete with exercising yard, cookhouse with Red Cross parcels, notices on the walls concerning prisoners' rights under the Geneva Convention and crowded hutments in which figures on tiered bunks were reading, studying, playing musical instruments or writing letters home on the official forms. The whole thing was tragically realistic, even to the tall "German" guard, standing with his rifle at the ready at the entrance of the camp. Actually he was a wounded British infantryman who had volunteered for this unusual duty during the last days of his convalescence before returning to his unit. Perhaps in civilian life he was an actor; at any rate I remember he played his part so well—staring sternly and coldly ahead—that one day a woman visitor was seen to rush up and hit him! The work of some Swiss citizens, of the International Committee which had been such an ordeal to me during my examination, began to dawn on me.

Inside Clarence House I realised still more the vital part the International Committee played throughout the war and the invaluable help it gave towards the welfare of my own compatriots.

When the exchanges of desperately ill British and German prisoners took place in 1943 the excitement was intense. Some evenings I was on Red Cross duty in a packed cinema where a film of the hospital ships arriving in Belfast, Liverpool and Southampton was being shown. There was a white blur of handkerchiefs dabbing away in the darkness as the audience watched anxiously waiting relatives meeting the stretchers with their sad loads. VAD nurses, with the Red Cross emblem on their white veils blowing in the breeze and their smart dark blue red-lined capes swinging from their shoulders, were supporting the blind and limbless. As the picture faded from the screen to the accompaniment of an unseen choir singing "God send you back to me . . .", my Red Cross colleagues

and I went down the rows with our collecting tins. There was no need to shake them, for cheques, five and one pound and ten shilling notes were eagerly pressed into the slots.

The Red Cross parcels which were carried across enemy infested waters and channelled through Geneva are still talked about. Not so long ago I was travelling by train to one of our Branches, where I was to give a talk on the Geneva Conventions. As the train drew out of the station I took the first bite at my pencil in an attempt to make some notes. The only other occupant of the carriage—an army officer—was however eager to talk.

"As a matter of fact," he began, "I always speak to anyone in Red Cross uniform because, without wanting to be dramatic, your parcels were my salvation when I was a prisoner of war."

"That's grand," I responded, "It's nice to meet a satisfied customer." And I tried to go on with my notes, but it was no use.

"We had time to do a lot of thinking in those days," he went on. Accompanied by the rhythmic click of the wheels and the rattle of passing trains the colonel continued to reminisce. He told me of the study he had made of the Geneva Convention for the Treatment of Prisoners of War, and before long we were back in the middle ages.

"What a shocking time prisoners-of-war had then—your fate depended entirely on the caprice of your enemies. They could leave you to die, or sell you into slavery, that is if they could get any price at all for you. It is thanks to the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions that we got rid of some of the most vicious practices of warfare." I fervently wished that he was going to address the meeting instead of me!

Today the British Red Cross is back on its peacetime basis, and we can easily reach our sister Societies in most corners of the world by letter, telegram, telephone and aeroplane, but I often think, as I open my post, of the times when the International Committee was the only bridge linking nation to nation.

The daily contents of my in-tray never fail to show the universality of the International Red Cross. There is perhaps a telegram from the International Committee of the Red Cross concerning a troubled area. The League of Red Cross Societies is launching an appeal for victims of famine. The headmistress of a school would like someone to talk to her pupils on the "Red Cross internationally" at the annual prizegiving, and a hospital in difficulties over two foreign patients inquires about our language cards. A

refugee has lost his one remaining treasure—a violin, and special drugs are needed in a remote part of Asia. In South America an oil company is sending home one of its employees in an iron lung; we must fly out a trained nurse and keep in touch with the Red Cross in the countries through which the invalid with his BRCS escort will pass. The telephone buzzes—Geneva is on the line—“Un instant, s'il vous plaît. . .”

Sometimes I have to hand over everything and take a study visitor from abroad to see the British Red Cross in action at home.

We set off by car to a Branch, and one activity within fairly easy reach of London is our school in Cambridgeshire for disabled girls. Our journey takes us through acres of low country to Ely, where the age-old tower of the Cathedral rises to overshadow the Bishop's Palace. Since 1946 this ancient building has been transformed into a special school. We are welcomed by the warden, who is appropriately Miss Welfare, and led straight into one of the class rooms. Jennifer is leaning out of her spinal carriage to cope with the typewriter perched on a stand. Beside her, Diana's machine is fitted with a holed plate over the keys, which are speedily depressed by means of a short stick in a partially paralysed hand. The speed? 80 words a minute and the letter faultless. Lydia is 15, and sitting in her wheelchair, she is studying shorthand. She is proud when I stenograph a few lines on her pad, and she transcribes them without hesitation. A local insurance company has promised her a job as soon as she has passed her final tests. In the next room Penelope is shaking in almost every limb from cerebral palsy, but she slips her arm under her leg. This acts as a lever and steadies her hand sufficiently to enable her to work on a picture of a king being crowned. From the boxes of crayons around her she has selected the colours for the magnificent robes and stained-glass windows of the cathedral.

Most of the pupils have already joined the Red Cross, and in the geography class all the pupils could show me Geneva on the map. Happy laughter echoes round the walls of the speech-therapy class, as those vocally handicapped attempt to pronounce my name.

The five year olds are brick-building and in the kitchen I watch several of the older girls propelling their chairs to the ovens to take out some delicious pies for our dinner.

The afternoon is for promenades—with processions of “Invacars” being helped along by the Red Cross.

Local shopkeepers make room for the pupils to reach the counters, or wares are brought out on to the pavements so that the week's pocket money can be wisely spent.

One of the girls has written a play for the puppets (a gift of Prince Richard of Gloucester) and all gather round to applaud a fascinating show.

Then there are Scottish reels to be practised and the invalid chairs are wheeled into formation as the gramophone is started up. With one hand to steer and the other to clasp her partner's, everyone whirls round to the rollicking music.

The disabilities are so varied that helping each other at bedtime has become a smooth routine. Sheila, who cannot move her arms, is undressed by Mary with the paralysed legs, while Susan cleverly pushes a bedside chair into position with her feet.

Once in a magazine an article appeared on the sad plight of the handicapped. Unbeknown to her teacher, a pupil of the Palace School wrote to the editor: "Dear Sir, we are glad of your help but we don't want your pity."

When my foreign Red Cross colleague arrived at this erstwhile home of bishops, she expected to find stillness and apathy. Instead she left to the sound of joyous laughter coming from the throats of noisy, energetic girls, gaily rushing about on wheels and crutches.

The work we had seen today was far removed from that of the International Committee, but we both agreed that in peace as in war, the Red Cross can bring comfort to many.

**EVELYN BARK, O.B.E.**

International Relations and Relief  
Adviser, British Red Cross.

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**Geneva, 1945.** — In August 1945 I went to Geneva to see the International Committee of the Red Cross—the neutral Red Cross body made up of Swiss citizens which goes into action in time of war and armed conflict. The Committee had kept the standard prisoner-of-war parcels moving by all possible means. They had come from the four corners of the earth and, in order to prevent delays through the sinking of convoys or bombing of trains and ware-houses, large stocks had been piled at every conceivable point, and particularly in Geneva itself. I walked fascinated through the warehouse, known as “ Little New York ” with its lines of parcels stacked into miniature skyscrapers, all named after the numerous Red Cross Societies which had sent them—Canada Avenue, New Zealand Avenue, etc.

Having arranged for further supplies of parcels for our relief teams working in the hungry corners of Europe, I turned with an armful of inquiries to the International Committee's records. Here forty-six million cards classified “ lost ” or “ missing ” people of all nationalities into two giant indices—the first was a total register from A to Z, and the second consisted of duplicate information broken down into countries. Details of British were on blue cards, housed in a room with blue carpets and rugs, blue wallpaper, etc. In the Japanese room there was a rising sun tinge—orange cards, girl filing clerks in orange overalls working under matching lampshades, and so on. In another room were the huge Watson machines with their hole-punching devices, where girls merely pushing or twisting a handle a couple of times turned out amazing categories of information.

... It was, however, scrupulous care and not magic which had resulted in not one mother being told that her son was alive when in fact he was dead, or a wife that her husband was in an Allied hospital when he had been taken prisoner. Sometimes this had been extremely difficult, as in the case of Giuseppe Mario, son of a man of the same name. Giuseppe was taken prisoner in 1943 and brought to England. Captured with him and taken to a nearby camp was his friend, born on the same day, in the same village, with the same surname and baptized with the same Christian name. The only difference was that the mother of one was Maria Theresa, while the other was Maria Aplina, and one boy was transported to Camp 8 and the other to Camp 12, both, however, in the same district.

**Ethiopia, 1950.**—At that time I was at work with the Ethiopian Red Cross who, after the years of war and the long exile of the Imperial family with their ministers, were facing many difficulties. Their President, the Crown Prince, told me about some of the projects started. Their latest acquisition was a tough-looking ambulance to undertake the transport of the sick over the roughest roads, and I was glad to be able to hand over to five new first-aid stations some British Red Cross surplus supplies which had been stored in the British Consulate since the departure of our ambulance unit from Addis Ababa at the end of the Abyssinian war.

Some of these I sent to a clinic run by a woman doctor, another amazing Red Cross worker known to her many friends as "Aunty". This "Aunty" was born a White Russian and is the widow of a former British Consul. She spoke fluent Amharic as well as ten other languages, all of which she was inclined to mix up, so that at times in her excitement to explain things she would become rather incoherent. She was seeing an average of 120,000 patients a year, and in recognition of her splendid work the Emperor frequently made grants to her clinic from his private purse. For a whole day I worked with her. There were queues of diseased humanity—tuberculosis, malaria and cases of pneumonia for the hospital.

**Jordan, 1951.**—Nearby in Beit Jala I visited a home for blind girls. Nobody knew I was coming, and when I arrived the only sighted person—the housekeeper-cum-cook-cum-cleaner—was busy scrubbing the floors. Small children running round her were cleverly dodging the pail of water by the kindly warnings she called to them. There were thirty inmates ranging from the ages of sixteen months to twenty-two years. The headmistress, a woman of seventy, who had been blind since girlhood had a look of complete serenity. She spoke perfect English, as did many of the pupils, because most of the Braille books available are in our language. Some of the older pupils had started making Braille books in Arabic. Quite small children were knitting beautiful cardigans and jumpers in intricate patterns, while others were busy with beadwork baskets in which to put plants and flowers. All the designs were flawless and the colours were sorted by feeling the texture of each bead. I took up a blind baby of eighteen months and she put her arms round my neck and hugged me.

Five tiny children sat playing on a bench against the wall. Their blind teacher brought them forward to shake hands. Two of them pressed my hand to their lips and then began to jump and sing in Arabic " I kissed the lady's hand ". The other three then wanted to do the same. I left them to go and see the dormitories, where the beds were very close together. On my return I noticed the five children standing desolately in the centre of the room holding on to each other. I did not realize immediately that they could not find their way back to their seat against the wall. I went over to lead them but they would not even then let go of each other. Once back there among their toys they laughed joyously.

In fact there was a spirit of happiness in that place, where they asked for nothing but could obviously do with everything. I was glad later to be able to send from our London Headquarters supplies of Braille books, paper, typewriters, sewing machines, and various occupational material.

Throughout my visit my admiration for the Jordan Red Crescent women grew daily. Their working parties were magnificent, and they gave up hours of spare time to sewing, knitting, making bandages or feeding needy families and helpless patients in the hospitals. Funds were raised to build their own hospital, for which the British Red Cross helped to provide some of the equipment.

**Greece, 1952.**—I paid several visits to the Aesculapian open-air hospital at Attica Voula, where 400 of the 600 beds were occupied by children being treated for tubercular bone diseases. The children were sweet and enjoying the tuition being given them by Greek Red Cross welfare officers—embroidery, basket and leather work were particularly popular.

... The hospitals in Athens have a rota for accidents, and police and first-aid stations automatically direct ambulances by the calendar. On Wednesdays all casualties come to the Greek Red Cross Hospital, where there are normally 300 beds. When I arrived at ten o'clock one Wednesday morning extra beds already filled all the corridors, and everyone was working overtime . . .

**Austria, 1952.**—Most of my work was connected with the millions who had dim prospects of ever finding a home again. Scarcely had sufficient funds been raised to help cover the emer-

gency needs of one batch of refugees, before more were uprooted, and the coffers of the Red Cross societies into whose countries these waves of wretchedness overflowed were usually strained to the uttermost. The refugee situation in Austria and Germany was again in the forefront of the public mind and further appeals were reaching the Red Cross . . .

. . . I made a dismal pilgrimage of the refugee camps—grim barracks, or row after row of wooden huts, with the old familiar smells of overcrowding and communal cooking, and the old familiar sights of beshawled women and bored looking men. The only sign of animation came from the noisy children. For many, day as well as night was spent lying on the iron bedsteads draped in drab army blankets. Above them, all that remained of personal belongings was piled on a rough shelf ; this was sometimes covered in newspaper pathetically cut out into lace-like patterns. Two bedridden sisters begged me for books in English or French, which they spoke fluently, to while away their dejection, and one old lady knitted up an ounce of grubby wool and unravelled it as soon as she came to the end, in order to begin all over again . . .

. . . For the next week I toured ugly pauper dwellings set in a background of glorious landscape. The lakes were silent and frozen and the forests glistened with heavy snows. Nearly all the refugees could speak German and I talked with family after family. For many their coming had been a grim adventure, but now they were quietly stoical and seemed resigned to adversity. Some had obtained work and a few of these had made efforts to transform one of the square single rooms in the long wooden huts into an individual home. The few possessions they had brought with them were carefully set out—a small icon on the wall or a pillow-case bordered with hand-made lace peeping from beneath an old army blanket.

**Yugoslavia, 1952.**—Next morning we kept on our overcoats as we walked round the offices of the Red Cross Headquarters. We found everything extremely well run, and were filled with admiration for the courage and tenacity with which the Yugoslavs overcame difficulties quite unknown to our Society. Teams of three, trained in public health, were touring the country to teach hygiene, and in some of the primitive areas instructed the people how to

construct their own latrines. Workers in factories throughout the country were given half an hour off each day to attend Red Cross lectures until the first examination had been passed.

**Hungary, 1956.**—The night before Christmas I spent helping the Austrian Red Cross with new refugees, who were still arriving over the frontier. They had come through dark woodland patches, across half-frozen marshland or over the canal. Some had even floated themselves across on a rubber tyre, and were accordingly soaked to the skin. It was a bitterly cold night and we were often knee-deep in snow. In improvised centres the Red Cross took care of the weary travellers, who donned new clothes and dried out their old ones, and drank their favourite beverage—sweet tea with lemon, after mugs of hot soup with a sandwich. They then went to bed for a few hours before buses and farm carts conveyed them to more permanent lodgings.

. . . Week after week the International Committee's columns of white lorries painted with the Red Cross emblem could be seen crossing the Austro-Hungarian frontier. The British Red Cross provided one convoy of fifteen vehicles and paid for its running over a period of several weeks. By consent of both the Russians and Hungarians these convoys were still being admitted through the barrier at Nickelsdorf in the spring of 1957, although the rest of the frontier had been sealed by mines and double rows of barbed wire. When the lilac, apricot and peach trees were beginning to blossom, I, too, crossed from Austria into Hungary again.

Budapest was in the throes of repairs, and that the damage had been extensive was plain to see. Under the aegis of the International Committee the Hungarian Red Cross was distributing food, clothing and medicaments in every district of the capital. Priorities were given to those who had lost the breadwinner and their homes in the fighting. At the Committee's large warehouses at Czepeľ their Swiss teams were handling medical and other relief supplies from the National Red Cross Societies of Rumania, Poland, Bulgaria, etc., as well as from the West—all sent for distribution where the need was greatest without discrimination of any sort . . .

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## RECOGNITION OF THE UPPER VOLTA RED CROSS SOCIETY

GENEVA, November 1, 1962

*438th Circular  
To the Central Committees of the Red Cross  
(Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun)  
Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you of the official recognition, on November 1, 1962, of the Upper Volta Red Cross Society by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

This Society applied for recognition in a letter dated August 20, 1962. The application was accompanied by the Upper Volta Government's Decree of July 9, 1962, recognizing the Society, together with the text of the Society's Statutes, and a report of its activities.

The study of these documents has shown that the ten conditions for recognition of a new Society by the International Committee have been duly fulfilled. These documents have also been examined in connection with the Secretariat of the League.

The International Committee has pleasure, therefore, in announcing the recognition of this Society, which brings the number of member Societies of the International Red Cross to eighty-nine. The Upper Volta Red Cross thus becomes the twelfth National Society to receive recognition on the African continent.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The work of the Red Cross in Upper Volta was carried out with devotion and competence by the French Red Cross until July 31, 1961, on which date the powers and the property of the Volta Branch of this Society were transferred to the new National Society. The latter is recognized as an auxiliary to the army medical services in all the fields specified by the Geneva Conventions and is continuing the work begun by the French Red Cross. It has nine local Committees, which are responsible for the management of dispensaries, orphanages and first aid schools. They take part in the fight against tuberculosis and they contribute to the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions in the schools. The Upper Volta Red Cross possesses a Junior Red Cross.

The Republic of Upper Volta acceded to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 on November 7, 1961.

The Honorary President of the Upper Volta Red Cross is the President of the Republic. The Society is presided over by Dr. Joseph Conombo and the Secretary-General is Mr. Savadogo. Its headquarters are in Ouagadougou.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has great pleasure in welcoming this new Society into the International Red Cross, accrediting it by this notice to all other National Societies and recommending it to their kind attention. It expresses its best wishes for the Society's future and for the success of its charitable work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

**Léopold BOISSIER**

*President*

**RECOGNITION OF THE SIERRA LEONE  
RED CROSS SOCIETY**

GENEVA, November 1, 1962.

*439th Circular  
To the Central Committees of the Red Cross  
(Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun)  
Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you of the official recognition, on November 1, 1962, of the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

This Society applied for recognition in a letter dated September 21, 1962. The application was accompanied by the Sierra Leone Government's Decree of July 1, 1962, recognizing the Society, together with the text of the Society's Statutes, and reports of its activities.

The study of these documents has shown that the ten conditions for recognition of a new Society by the International Committee have been duly fulfilled. These documents have also been examined in connection with the Secretariat of the League.

The International Committee has pleasure, therefore, in announcing the recognition of this Society, which brings the number of member Societies of the International Red Cross to ninety. The Sierra Leone Red Cross thus becomes the thirteenth National Society to receive recognition on the African continent.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The work of the Red Cross in Sierra Leone was previously carried out with devotion and competence by the Sierra Leone Branch of the British Red Cross. The new Society took over on August 16, 1962. Recognized by its Government as an auxiliary to the army medical services in all the fields specified by the Geneva Conventions, the Society, which numbers several thousand members in four branches, is responsible for the blood transfusion and first-aid services, the distribution of milk to children, assistance to tubercular cases and the training of health personnel. It has a Junior Red Cross.

The State of Sierra Leone is a Party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 by virtue of their ratification by Great Britain in 1957. The President of the Society is Dr. Davidson Nicol and the National Secretary is Mrs. G.L. Brandon. Its headquarters are in Freetown.

The International Committee has great pleasure in welcoming this new Society into the International Red Cross, accrediting it by this notice to all other National Societies and recommending it to their kind attention. It expresses its best wishes for the Society's future and for the success of its charitable work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

**Léopold BOISSIER**

*President*

## **THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AND THE CUBAN CRISIS**

On the basis of the different communications during the last month to the National Societies and to the general public<sup>1</sup>, we are in a position to publish a chronological summary of events which will enable an understanding of the rôle which it was being considered to entrust to the International Committee with regard to the Cuban crisis.

At the beginning of November, 1962, Mr. Thant, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the agreement of the United States of America and of the Soviet Union, requested the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva for its assistance by visiting vessels bound for Cuba, an assistance which would consist primarily of recruiting a team of some thirty inspectors for a duration of one month.

The ICRC was assured, through the United Nations, that the Cuban Government would also accept such a form of control, but it nevertheless realized that this was a task outside the conventional and traditional scope of its humanitarian mission. However, in the best interest of peace, recognized by the last assemblies of the Red Cross as being one of the organization's principles of action, and with the desire to spare mankind suffering which it has endeavoured to alleviate during the course of international and civil wars, the ICRC considered that it could lend its good offices to the United Nations. Nevertheless, it would be unable to undertake any action without the formal agreement of the three parties concerned. Furthermore, the ICRC could not assume direct respon-

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<sup>1</sup> See ICRC press releases of November 5 and 13 on which this article is based.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

sibility for the proposed operations, which would remain within the competence of the United Nations and the States concerned. The carrying out of this control should conform to the principles of the Red Cross.

The ICRC, therefore, requested its former President, Mr. Paul Ruegger, to proceed to New York to make contact with and obtain information from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as the representatives of the States concerned, the ICRC's definite decision depending upon the result of this mission.

On November 7, the President of the ICRC, Mr. Boissier, considered that he should broadcast to the general public, giving the reasons for the International Committee's decision and the conditions on which the organization might possibly accept such a mandate. After pointing out the gravity of the international situation, he said, in effect :

The International Committee has undoubtedly been called upon because it is first and foremost a neutral intermediary between States in conflict. At the present time the States are not in conflict but they could be so at any moment. There would then be victims and for this reason, the ICRC would lend its aid to the United Nations — nothing, however, has yet been decided — if it can carry out a job which does not lie within the realm of politics with which it has nothing to do, but which is on a purely humanitarian level. In view of the gravity of the circumstances, it could not do otherwise than examine the possibility of cooperation and intervention.

The International Committee is neutral and impartial but, above all, it is independent, independent of all Governments, whether it be the Swiss Government or any other, and it is perhaps this independence which has attracted the confidence of the Governments concerned and, consequently, this request for intervention.

The task to be accomplished is humanitarian ; the International Committee of the Red Cross deals with man, and with man alone, leaving to States the trouble of unravelling the political questions, however difficult, however agonizing they may be.

At the request of the ICRC, Mr. Paul Ruegger left for New York on November 5. He returned to Geneva some days later and, on November 12, the International Committee held an emergency plenary session to hear him and to learn of the results of his mission.

The International Committee took note of the atmosphere of confidence in which its envoy met with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, his colleagues and the representatives of the three powers directly concerned in the Cuban crisis.

The good offices which the ICRC considered lending to the United Nations, at Mr. Thant's request, in circumstances of exceptional gravity, were the subject of numerous discussions in New York. These enabled the United Nations to understand more precisely the contribution which the Geneva Committee could offer them, and the CICR to appreciate more clearly the extent of the help which would be asked of it.

The methods of control would still have to be clarified in the course of future discussions. The exchange of communications between the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations and the ICRC were to be continued to this effect during the days following.

By November 15, no further event had occurred and it became unlikely that the International Committee would be called upon for its help. The latter, however, considered that it should give more detailed information to the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies on the eventual rôle which the United Nations had asked it to assume, in order to contribute towards a peaceful settlement of the Cuban crisis.

It therefore sent the following circular letter, on that date :

*Mr. Thant, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, has requested the eventual help of the ICRC in the control of vessels proceeding to Cuba. By the terms of this proposal, the ICRC would appoint a team of some thirty inspectors from outside the institution which would be put at the disposal of the United Nations and placed under their authority. These inspectors would assure, for a limited period, that cargoes did not contain certain categories of weapons.*

*The ICRC replied that it could consider, as an absolutely exceptional measure, lending its good offices to the United Nations. It imposed, however, two prior conditions on its acceptance in principle, namely that the three Powers directly concerned agree to the action requested of it and that this should conform to Red Cross principles.*

*The ICRC did not take this decision without considerable reflexion, since such a task is outside the conventional and traditional scope of its humanitarian mission. Several important reasons, however, led it not to immediately reject the proposal which had been submitted to it.*

*First of all, an appeal was being made to the ICRC as the only international body able, in circumstances of extreme gravity, to fulfil a mandate judged to be capable of maintaining peace in the world. Now, there had been every reason to fear, for several days at least, that a conflict breaking out under such conditions would rapidly assume the character of an atomic war, which would not have failed to cause the loss of countless lives and inflict vast suffering on many other people. Even more, the Red Cross itself at the same time risked seeing its work everywhere destroyed or rendered impossible.*

*The declaration of Red Cross principles recently adopted in Prague by the Council of Delegates, assigns to the Red Cross the duty to "prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found" and to promote "co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples". There was a time in the history of the Red Cross when it was thought that giving assistance to prisoners of war, or relief work in time of peace were outside its field of activity. Gradually, during the course of a long period of evolution, the Red Cross has now extended its scope to include suffering in nearly all its forms.*

*It could be feared that the Red Cross might venture into the sphere of international politics. However, it is precisely by reason of its neutrality and independence towards all States that the ICRC was considered, not to accomplish an act of a political order, but on the contrary to exercise, in a given situation, its functions of a non-political institution. Moreover, whenever it fights against the evils engendered by conflicts, whenever it endeavours to set limits to the recourse to employing certain methods of combat, the ICRC intervenes, to some extent, on a State level, in order to make a duty of humanity prevail, on each occasion on which the importance of the interests involved demand it. In insisting, as a prior condition to any action on its part,*

*on the express agreement of the three States directly concerned, the ICRC esteems that it has, in advance, "depoliticized", the mission which would be entrusted to it, in circumstances which, one must emphasize, could lead to a general war.*

On November 23, 1962, Mr. Thant, whilst thanking the President of the ICRC, informed him that the embargo around Cuba having been lifted, there was no further reason for resorting to the good offices of the International Committee.

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## GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The International Committee of the Red Cross has received from the Federal Political Department in Berne, the certified true copy of the instrument by which the Government of Ireland ratified the Geneva Conventions of 1949 on September 27, 1962. Such ratification will take effect from March 27, 1963.

Furthermore, the Republic of Cyprus, as well as the Federation of Malaya, handed their instruments of accession to the Geneva Conventions to the Federal Political Department, the former on May 23, and the latter on August 24, 1962. These Conventions will thus enter into force on November 23, 1962 for the Republic of Cyprus, and on February 24, 1963, for the Federation of Malaya.

Finally, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania confirmed on October 30, 1962, its participation in the Geneva Conventions, such participation having taken effect from November 28, 1960, the date of that country's independence.

States formally participating in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 thus now number ninety-one.

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SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

## News Items

### Sino-Indian conflict

The International Committee has offered its services to the National Red Cross Societies of the Indian Union and of the Chinese People's Republic. In a telegram sent simultaneously to New Delhi and to Peking, it declared itself prepared to exercise its humanitarian activity on behalf of the victims of the conflict, and especially of prisoners.

The Indian Red Cross has in principle accepted the ICRC's offer.

Thus, after a stay of some weeks in Geneva where he reported to the Committee on the activities in progress in various countries of Asia, Mr. A. Durand is returning to the Far East, where he is ICRC delegate general.

His first stop is New Delhi where he is to examine with representatives of the Government and the Indian Red Cross, various problems relative to the application of the Geneva Conventions in the Sino-Indian conflict, particularly in the field of assistance to prisoners.

On the other hand, the Indian Red Cross also informed the Committee that it hopes to receive warm clothing for the wounded and sick in the theatre of operations. The ICRC has decided to make available the relief supplies requested as soon as possible.

### Nepal

The delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Nepal has just taken delivery at Bhairawa on the Indian frontier, of 35 tons of foodstuffs which the United States Government has made available for its action on behalf of Tibetan refugees. It immediately had this relief transported to Pokhara in central Nepal, where it has warehouses at its disposal and where it shelters 400 refugees in a camp.

These supplies comprise powdered milk, flour, pulse and edible fats. They constitute the first consignment of a gift of 300 tons from surplus American agricultural stocks. The despatch of this relief to the places where the beneficiaries are located often raises very serious problems. In view of the absence of roads, transport will have to be carried out by air or by porters, both of

which methods, in spite of their dissimilarity, are extremely arduous. Relief supplies destined for the refugees nomadizing in Upper Thakkola and whose living conditions are often most precarious, will be carried on men's backs.

The ICRC delegation is reserving another part for the agricultural colony of Dhor Patan, where there are at present nearly 550 refugees and to which other Tibetans appear to wish to proceed. It has in fact been reported that tribes totalling nearly a thousand persons will be moving towards Dhor Patan which, thanks to the progress realized under the direction of the ICRC, has become a sort of pole of attraction. It is essential, therefore, in order to deal with the possibility of further arrivals, to increase food stocks warehoused in this upper valley. The landing-strip prepared by the refugees enables the delegation's Pilatus Porter aircraft to operate under good conditions.

## Laos

At Phong-Saly, a Laotian town situated less than 30 miles from the Chinese frontier, the ICRC delegate, Mr. Jacques Ruff, has just handed 700 kilos of medical supplies to the directors of the local infirmary, installed in a converted barn.

This consignment of relief supplies to a region difficult to reach is part of the action which the ICRC has been undertaking for some years on behalf of refugees and disaster victims in Laos.

The work of the International Committee's delegate in Laos is continuing in close co-operation with the State Insurance Department of the Ministry of Health and the Laotian Red Cross.

On the other hand, Mr. J. Ruff is continuing distributions of foodstuffs to the Laotian refugees in the Mekong valley. Near Louang Prabang, groups of Kham and Meo refugees, who arrived in the region less than 3 months ago and who have not previously been supplied with relief, have now received wheat, powdered milk, oil and clothing. Blood plasma and childrens foodstuffs have been handed over to the hospital at Louang Prabang and the Mahosot hospital at Vientiane. The delegate has also sent relief supplies to the political detainees interned in the camp at Savannakhet. Several representatives of the Ministry of Health and of the Laotian Red Cross took part in these distributions.

## Cambodia

The Cambodian Government has recently released a group of thirty-two fishermen detained in the central prison of Pnom-Penh. At the request of the Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam and the Viet Nam Fishermen's Union, the International Committee

## **INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE**

of the Red Cross had previously written to the Cambodian Red Cross to obtain news of the detainees. The authorities at Pnom-Penh accused them of having fished in Cambodian territorial waters.

### **Viet Nam**

A delegation of the Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, headed by Dr. Truong Tan Trung, president of the Southern Committee of the National Society, visited the political internees' camp of Phu Loi, near Saigon on October 18. The representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Viet Nam, Mr. Werner Muller, accompanied the delegation.

### **The ICRC and the Kurdish Problem**

The ICRC has received 13 new capture cards from the headquarters of the Kurdish rebel forces in Iraq. This communication brings to 84 the number of Iraqi prisoners in Kurdish hands registered at the ICRC. The Committee immediately forwarded the names to the Iraqi Red Crescent to enable it to give usual notification to the authorities and the families concerned.

### **Algeria**

Special attention should be paid to recent activities of the International Committee and its delegate in Algeria :

The steps taken by the ICRC delegate in Algiers, Mr. Vust, to obtain permission to visit the former Harkis detained in various camps in Algeria have not yet met with any success. On November 7, therefore, the ICRC wrote direct to the President of the Algerian Council, Mr. Ben Bella, to confirm to him the Committee's earnest desire to carry out its traditional humanitarian mission on behalf of this category of persons.

Through the intermediary of the ICRC, the Swiss Confederation has made a gift of a stock of 143 kilos of antibiotics to the Mustapha Hospital in Algiers. These medical supplies were handed over to the Algerian authorities during a brief ceremony attended by the Swiss Ambassador, Mr. Studer, a Ministry of Health representative, Mr. Bouderbah and the ICRC delegate, Mr. Vust.

The ICRC has shipped to Algeria a further donation of 15 tons of powdered milk from the agricultural surplus made available to it by the Swiss Confederation. These supplies have been divided into two lots. The first will be distributed by the local authorities

in the Tablat region, since the delegates have found that needs are particularly pressing amongst the rural population. The second lot will be taken over by the mobile medico-social teams of the French Red Cross which, at the moment, are active principally in the Kabylie and the Constantine regions.

### **Congo**

The ICRC has instructed its delegation in the Congo to distribute reading matter to a group of political detainees in Leopoldville Prison, as a result of wishes expressed by the prisoners during visits which the ICRC delegates were recently authorized to pay them.

### **Central Africa**

The ICRC delegate for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. G. C. Senn, on a brief visit to Geneva, has reported to the Committee on his recent talks in Salisbury with several leaders and on his recent mission in Tanganyika and Burundi.

In the latter country, Mr. Senn visited a group of political detainees at Usumbura prison. As usual he communicated his observations to the authorities concerned and made various suggestions intended to improve detention conditions.

During his stay in Usumbura, Mr. Senn had an audience of the Mwami (King) of Burundi, Mwanbutsa, and was received by the Minister of Justice.

### **Repatriation of Koreans in Japan**

The Red Cross Societies of Japan and of the Democratic Republic of Korea, have agreed to continue for one year the agreement regarding repatriation of Koreans established in Japan. This agreement, signed in Calcutta in 1959, expired on November 12. It has enabled nearly 78,000 Koreans who expressed the desire to do so, to return to North Korea in vessels chartered by the latter country. Because repatriation operations will be continuing, the ICRC has agreed to the Japanese Red Cross Society's request to maintain its special delegation in Japan for one more year. It should be remembered that its mission is principally to ensure that the decision of those who leave is a result of their own free will.

### **Dispatch of relief supplies in Greece**

The ICRC has sent the Greek Red Cross 10 tons of powdered milk and 3 tons of cheese to enable the Society to develop its assistance to political detainees and their needy families.

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A second consignment of 10 tons of powdered milk from dairy surplus placed at the ICRC's disposal by the Swiss Confederation has been sent to the Greek Red Cross for needy families of political detainees in Greece.

### **New mission to Berlin**

Further to the efforts which the ICRC is making towards contributing to a solution of humanitarian problems arising from the separation of Berlin in two parts, Mr. H.G. Beckh, delegate of the ICRC, paid a visit to that city in November. Once again, the delegate noted the importance of establishing a system of passes for family visits. He formulated wishes for arrangements to be made between the two parties in this connection.

### **The Red Cross responds to an urgent appeal**

During the night of October 22 to 23, 1962, an urgent appeal reached the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, requesting him to send a new medicament as quickly as possible to a sick person undergoing treatment in a clinic in Catania, Sicily. The appeal was first put on the air by a Sicilian wireless-amateur who had himself been alerted by the doctor in charge of the case. This was in turn picked up by the Italian Broadcasting Service which retransmitted it. The message was heard by the Swiss Broadcasting Station of Monte-Ceneri, which immediately passed it on to the Swiss Short-Wave Service in Berne, whence it was directed to the ICRC in Geneva.

The appeal pointed out that the earliest possible arrival of the new pharmaceutical product would be the only means of preventing the imminent death of this sick person in Catania. That same night, the International Committee made contact with the Royal Manchester Hospital, which at once communicated with the manufacturers of the required product. These informed the ICRC that this new medicament was already in the possession of their representative in Italy, with whom the International Committee then made contact, informing him of the urgency of the appeal. He immediately sent the medicament by air to Catania, where it arrived within the required time. The invalid's condition rapidly improved and the doctor in charge, who was himself formerly a doctor in the Italian Red Cross, wrote several days later to the International Committee, reassuring it and thanking it for its speedy and energetic intervention.

This is not moreover the first time that the ICRC has received appeals of this nature and to which it has responded. It is consequently studying the possibility of creating a centre for urgent

appeals, in co-operation with National Societies and other institutions concerned in the problem of urgent medical aid on the international level.

### Guests of the ICRC

From mid-October to November 15, the ICRC received several visitors at its headquarters, among them : representatives of the German Association of ex-prisoners of war, Mr. Kiessling, Secretary-General of the Association, Dr. Gursky, Medical Adviser, and Mr. Sonnenberg, Ministerial Adviser ; Dr. A. M. de Aragao, President of the World Medical Association, accompanied by Dr. J. Maystre, Representative in Geneva ; Lieutenant-Colonel Gunnar Ohman, Finnish Red Cross Adviser ; Mrs. L. Gil Santana de Paredès Urdaneta, former President of the Women's Committee of the Venezuelan Red Cross, and Mr. Rafael Paredès Urdaneta, former Ambassador ; Mrs. R. Kettaneh, President of the Lebanese Junior Red Cross ; Mrs. Krista Djordjevic, member of the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav Red Cross ; Mr. Alberto Llosa Gaverá, President of the Arequipa Committee of the Peruvian Red Cross ; Baron Raymond de Boyer de Sainte-Suzanne, the new French Consul-General in Geneva ; Mrs. Nakasila, nursing instructress of the Congolese Red Cross, accompanied by Mrs. Stouffs ; Mr. Eliahu Tavor, First Secretary of the Permanent Delegation of Israel in Geneva ; Mr. Lammar Prosser, a member of the Relief Bureau of the American Red Cross ; Mr. A. D. Forsyth Thompson, former Regional Secretary of the South African Red Cross ; Mr. Claude Naef, in charge of the Information Department of the League of Red Cross Societies' Algiers Delegation.

During the same period, the ICRC also received several groups of visitors, amongst them students of the Advanced School of Nursing at Chailly s/Lausanne ; members of the " Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung " from Bonn ; members of the " 4th Japanese Goodwill Mission " lead by Professor Takayasu Shigematsu ; journalists, tourists and students from various countries, in particular Colombia, United States, Japan, Mexico and Turkey.

## M I S C E L L A N E O U S

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### A MONUMENT IS ERECTED AT HEIDEN TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY DUNANT

On October 28, 1962, the inauguration took place at Heiden in Appenzell (east Switzerland), where Henry Dunant spent his old age and died, of the monument erected to the memory of the famous Genevese philosopher <sup>1</sup>. This was the work of Mrs. Charlotte Germann-Jahn, and it has been financed by national subscription, part of which will enable a second monument to be raised in Dunant's honour in Geneva.

The President of the Historical Society of Heiden, Mr. Jakob Haug, received and greeted the numerous guests which beside the federal, cantonal and communal authorities, included Mr. Alfred Borel, National Councillor and President of the "Comité national Henry Dunant", Mr. Hans Bachmann, member of the ICRC and who represented the institution, Dr. A. von Albertini, President of the Swiss Red Cross, Mr. N. Tchikalenko, Under Secretary-General of the League, Mr. Agenor Krafft, President of the "Souvenir Henry Dunant", as well as the delegates of various National Societies, notably of the French, Italian, German (Federal Republic), Austrian and Liechtenstein Red Cross.

A few members of the Dunant family were also present, and other personalities included Mr. M. Hochstaetter, Secretary-General of the "Comité national Henry Dunant", Mr. J. Pascalis, Assistant Secretary-General of the Swiss Red Cross, and Mr. E. J. Logoz, Secretary-General of the Centenary Commission of the Red Cross in Switzerland.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

*The monument erected  
at Heiden in memory  
of Henry Dunant*



*Speech by Mr. Thurer, at the inauguration ceremony*



Several speeches were made during the inauguration ceremony of the monument behind which were flown the Swiss flag together with the banners of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent and the Red Lion and Sun. Amongst the speakers mention should be made, apart from Mr. Jakob Haug, of Mr. Eggenberg, President of the Commune, who handed over the monument to the commune of Heiden and stated that the square in which the monument was placed would in future bear the name of Henry Dunant. Professor G. Thürer of Teufen also spoke and in a most interesting survey observed that until now the memory of Henry Dunant, who is perhaps the best known Swiss in the world, had not been honoured in his own country by a public monument, except for two tablets, one affixed on the house where he was born and the other at the entrance of the Heiden hospital.

The speaker underlined that Dunant, true representative of a town which was very soon to be of universal importance, opened up new vistas for Switzerland by showing it the possibility of extending its spiritual influence throughout the world. From then on a humanitarian mission on the international level was offered to Switzerland.

The inauguration of the monument was followed by a representation in the church of Heiden, of scenes in the life of Henry Dunant. This spectacle, created by Mr. H. R. Ganz and entitled "The man whose name had been forgotten", was performed with great enthusiasm by Mr. E. Ertini and amateur actors of Heiden, where a vivid memory still remains of the great man who was welcomed there so warmly nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Dunant's life was thus represented, when he was living in the "Paradies" pension in Heiden, then when he installed himself in the hospital where Dr. Altherr, the head doctor, treated him with such care and devotion. Moreover, it was there that he heard the news that he had been awarded the Nobel Prize, and it was there also that he died on October 30, 1910.

The ceremony ended with a meeting which took place at the Freihof Hotel and during which Dr. von Albertini, in particular, expressed his satisfaction over the ending of the situation mentioned earlier on by Mr. Thürer: Dunant, to whom Switzerland owes so much, had no monument in the country in which he had

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lived in his memory or to show our gratitude to him. Mr. Alfred Borel then similarly warmly thanked Heiden for all that its inhabitants and the municipality of that small town had done for Dunant in the past and, pointed out that injustices had thus been repaired. He also expressed the hope of being able to greet his audience, who had been deeply moved by the meeting, at the ceremony which would shortly be taking place in Geneva on the inauguration of the monument which will be raised to the memory of one of the city's most glorious sons.

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## **THE XIth INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK MEETS IN BRAZIL**

At the invitation of the Brazilian National Committee, the XIth International Conference of Social Work was held at Petropolis, near Rio de Janeiro, from August 19 to 24, 1962. More than 2,300 delegates from 56 countries met to exchange experiences in the field of community development.

It was not by chance that such a subject was chosen. The countries of Latin America are developing rapidly and the principles of what is called community development are of particular interest to them. In a country like Brazil, towns are growing very much faster and new cities such as Brasilia spring up in a few years. The social problems are immense. Pauperism and illiteracy are still considerable. But there reigns a lively spirit of brotherhood, of human understanding and, as in the other Latin American countries, great efforts are being made to develop social work.

Countries which are developing rapidly are certainly interested in community development but the national reports presented at the Conference call attention to the growth and mobility of population. They point out the tensions which result from this and recall that it is becoming essential to set up plans and to provide for a method which will enable the efforts being made in numerous countries to be arranged and unified.

In accordance with tradition, the Conference included a certain number of plenary sessions. Talks on experiments made, in particular in Egypt, Greece, India, Chile, Holland and Canada gave a very realistic character to this congress. Furthermore, committees

and study groups enabled a more limited number of delegates to tackle certain particular problems, such as rural community development, recruitment, the training and employment of workers, community action on behalf of the sick, the process of planning, relations between the activities of social work and medical activities. Several international organizations took the opportunity of this world assembly to hold meetings. This was the case of the League of Red Cross Societies.

It should first of all be explained what is meant by " community development " which the Conference had chosen for its subject, in its rural and urban aspect. This expression was used for the first time by the British Government in 1942 when it was a question of helping certain countries to prepare for independence and, in 1958, the United Nations proposed a definition of the term : Community development is a process in which people themselves participate in the planning and carrying out of programmes intended to improve their standard of living. It implies close co-operation between the official authorities and the inhabitants.

Despite national efforts to raise the standard of living throughout the world, a recent United Nations publication drew attention to this disturbing fact : In spite of unprecedented progress in the technological and scientific fields and in several economic and social sectors over the last ten years, the number of human beings who suffer from hunger and misery is greater than ever. Even in the field of education where a considerable effort has been made, progress is not satisfactory. As a result of the population explosion, the number of illiterates has not diminished as was hoped, quite the contrary.

How is such a problem to be dealt with ? Community development, because it comprises a method in which the human factor is uppermost, represents an important contribution to the solution of this question. Whether responsibility for it is assumed by a public body or a private body, its essential elements remain the same. They are :

- a) Recognition by the population of its own needs, the choice of priorities and the setting up of activities for the improvement in the levels of economic, social and cultural life.

- b) Encouragement of the population to carry out, itself, the plans established on its behalf and to develop the necessary means for their success.
- c) The maximum use of local, national and international organizations, the development of local programmes and adaptation of methods to the required objectives.
- d) Availability of resources and technical assistance required by the private and public bodies.
- e) Integration of the various community plans in a national programme.

A thing which must be particularly emphasized and which is a new development in the sphere of planning is the importance attached to the co-operation of those concerned.

As in casework, it is no longer a question of imposing solutions from on high, but of asking the beneficiaries who, in social work, are called users, for their active participation.

Community development is to enlarge the task of social work, taking into account the needs of the community. In the beginning, the social worker dealt with the individual, then he turned his attention to groups. He acquired the techniques of casework and groupwork. Using these techniques which are themselves based on the respect for his sense of responsibilities, he will put into operation, in community development, the means of satisfying the needs of the masses within any given geographical unit. His action will be determined by the cultural past of the community, its system of values, its economic conditions and the degree of civic education of its population.

None of this can have practical effect without team work with other specialists such as town planners, sociologists and representatives of the local authorities and existing social institutions. The participation of social work will depend in large part on the competence and personality of the social workers, on their ability to adapt themselves to new situations and on their capacity to create and organize human relations. As a result of the professional relations which they have established with people in difficulty they will show, in taking part in community development, a profound understanding of what increasingly rapid change means to the

individual and his family. The techniques which they employ also enable them to help the users of social work to make constructive use of the process of change with a view to helping them to adapt.

A great responsibility rests with the training schools for social workers who are going to contribute to community development and, in most countries, their study programmes will have to be reviewed in the light of these new requirements.

Numerous ideas were put forward at Petropolis and there were numerous exchanges of views. More than at other conferences, a great spirit of solidarity united social workers from rapidly developing countries and those who benefit from an older tradition of social service. Nobody today can escape from the deep-rooted movement which is transforming the world. Eyes were on the delegates of the young nations where community development, with all that it implies, has become a necessity, and where experience can serve as a lesson.

Finally, it should be pointed out that during the discussions which took place within the study groups as also in the plenary sessions and special meetings, the accent was constantly on the contribution which social work can make to community development. This contribution is affirmed in the following form in the preliminary report established by a working group to demarcate the principal subjects to be discussed at the Conference :

Social work wishes to make an important contribution to community development, which itself can have an important influence on the techniques which social work employs at the present time. Social workers must therefore extend their horizons and their knowledge, learn the economic and social needs of collectivity, assume the responsibility of meeting collective needs, create new services which might prove to be necessary and help to pin-point what social policy should be within each country. The report ends by saying : " Social work has a unique rôle to play in community development ".

We can only give some idea, in this short article, of the many aspects of the Conference at Rio de Janeiro. An international conference must be lived, the personal contacts made there are one of the attractions, but to know a country, its problems and its resources constitutes yet another aspect. A day was therefore set

aside for visits to social institutions. The delegates observed the effectiveness of social services such as those of the S.E.S.I. (Social Service Undertaking), training centres, rural university, re-installation and rehabilitation centres, etc.

The XIth International Conference of Social Work achieved its aim. On the one hand, it enabled participants from countries other than Latin America to get to know a region of the world of whose difficulties they were frequently ignorant. On the other hand, it gave an opportunity to Brazilian social workers to express themselves, to show what they were and what they were doing and, thus, to attract the attention of authorities which henceforth will be better disposed to support them.

The next International Conference will meet in Athens in September 1964. Its theme will be " Social planning and social work " and it will be preceded, in the summer of 1963, by a European " confabulation " in Stuttgart, which will be a form of preparation for the Conference itself.

**M. L. CORNAZ**

Directress of the School  
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# EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be "Inter arma caritas".

ART. 4. — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely : impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;

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<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term " National Red Cross Societies " includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.



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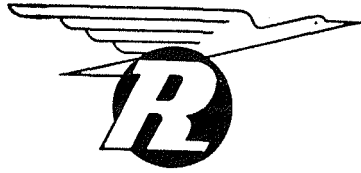
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## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yri-goyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshaus-strasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 8 Phlaur Ang Nonn, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106, Dharma-pala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovakian Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague III*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8<sup>e</sup>)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, *Bonn*.
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835 *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Greek Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.<sup>a</sup> Calle entre 8.<sup>a</sup> y 9.<sup>a</sup> Avenidas, *Guatemala*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Thorvaldsens-straeti 6, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 9, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA** — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG** — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4º piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, 26, Nairamdal Gudang, P.O. 20/26 *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C. 2*.
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA** — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2, Makoko Road, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 600 Isaac Peral Street, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon*.
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- SALVADOR** — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross, 6, Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
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- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Koznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k. 31*.
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- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic)** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triez, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.